THE GENESEE FARMER.

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THE GENESEE FARMER
AND GARDENER'S JOURNAL.
Devoted to Agriculture, Horticulture, Domestic Economy, &c. &c.
N. GOODSELL, EDITOR.

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COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

A diminution of temperature in the soil, is either caused by the contact of colder bodies which absorb a portion of its heat; or by radiating its heat, when colder bodies do not come in contact. With the first cause, every person is familiar, and it has been known from time immemorial; but the second cause is classed with the discoveries of modern chemistry.

A cool afternoon in spring or in autumn, portends a frost if the sky be clear and calm; but the fears of the gardener subside if he discovers clouds rising in the west, although no increase of heat is expected from that quarter,—because *neither frost nor dew is formed in a cloudy atmosphere.*

With a clear serene sky, however, so great is the radiation of heat that frost may happen at the ground when the air is several degrees above the freezing point.*

To many, this will seem a wonder. The principle of radiation is indeed a wonder which has not been explained. Its operation, however, is easily shown. Take a closed vessel with a polished metallic surface—fill it with boiling water—and note the time that it takes to cool. Pour out that water—give the vessel on the outside a coating of thin glue—and again fill it with boiling water. As the hot water is now shielded from the cool air of the apartment, it might be expected to cool more slowly; but so singular is the principle of radiation, that it will cool more than six times as fast. Again empty the vessel—remove the glue—apply a coating of lampblack—fill the vessel with boiling water as before, and the heat will pass off more than eight times as fast as it did from the clean polished surface.†

Professor Prevost‖ of Geneva, (Switzerland) first suggested that "a mutual exchange of caloric takes place between all bodies, of whatever temperature, and this theory appears to be generally adopted." It cannot therefore be expected that boiling water would cool in an apartment of the same temperature, because there could be no loss of heat by such exchange. Neither is the loss of heat from the soil so great as to produce frost in a clear calm night in summer, when that soil and every projecting object have a temperature far above the freezing point.

Winds are not favorable to the production of frost,—for though the radiation may not be diminished, the air which is warmer than the surface of the ground, by constantly changing its position, commingling and sweeping that surface, imparts a portion of heat.

The radiation of heat from the ground is intercepted by thick clouds, or rather the heat is radiated back; but from a clear sky at night there is no return. It is observed that at such times, any covering, however partial, lessens the quantity of white frost,—even the naked branches of leafless trees. It was also remarked before the cause was understood, that when the temperature is equal, there is less frost in smoky weather than in clear calm nights, when the stars are unusually brilliant.

* Scheele discovered that "radiant heat passes through the air without heating it."—Libr. Useful Knowledge.

† Brande's Chemistry.

‖ Conversations on Chemistry.

In the old volume on gardening by Lawrence, (*printed* in 1717,) I found a curious paragraph which evidently refers to this phenomenon. His skill as a gardener was successful, but his philosophy fell short of the mark.

"Most of our frosts and blasts, both in spring and autumn, *fall perpendicularly;*—and therefore the more any thing lies open and exposed to *this perpendicular descent of vapors*, the more will it be subject to be frozen or blasted. When a fruit tree has been [trained] against a *slope wall*, for the convenience of receiving more of the sun's rays, we always find that *that* is the first and most blasted, both in spring and autumn. This therefore being the true state of the case with respect to most of our destructive blasts, *horizontal shelters* are the best guard and defence against *perpendicular frosts*. Tiles or thin bits of board fastened in the wall [so as to project an inch and a half were] found to answer to a wonder, and to secure the fruit wherever they were placed."

Here it is proper to notice, that bodies radiate heat from every point of their surfaces; that nearly half the radiated heat from a vine nailed up, would therefore be intercepted by the wall; and that a bud (or bunch) immediately below one of these projections (or "horizontal shelters,") could scarcely radiate to any part of the heavens.

With these explanatory remarks, I wish to introduce a passage from *Loudon's Encyclopædia of Agriculture*, which must be interesting to every intelligent gardener, and for a copy of which I am indebted to the New York Farmer.

"I had often, observes Dr Wells, *in the pride of half knowledge*, smiled at the means frequently employed by gardeners, to protect tender plants from cold, as it appeared to me impossible, that a thin mat, or any such flimsy substance, could prevent them from attaining the temperature of the atmosphere, by which alone I thought them liable to be injured. But when I had learned that bodies on the surface of the earth become during a still and serene night, colder than the atmosphere, by radiating their heat to the heavens, I perceived immediately a just reason for the practice which I had before deemed useless.—Being desirous however, of acquiring some precise information on this subject, I fixed perpendicularly in the earth of a grass plot, four small sticks; and over their upper extremities, which were six inches above the grass, and formed the corners of a square the sides of which were two feet long, drew tightly a very thin cambric handkerchief. In this disposition of things therefore, nothing existed to prevent the free passage of air from the exposed grass to that which was sheltered, except the four small sticks; and there was no substance to radiate heat downwards to the latter grass, except the cambric handkerchief. The temperature of the grass which was thus shielded from the sky, was upon many nights afterwards examined by me, and was always found higher than that of the neighboring grass which was uncovered, if this was colder than the air. When the difference in temperature between the air several feet above the ground and the unsheltered grass did not exceed five degrees, the sheltered grass was about as warm as the air. If that difference, however, exceeded five degrees, the air was found to be somewhat warmer than the sheltered grass.—Thus upon one night, when *fully exposed grass was eleven degrees colder than the air*, the latter was three degrees warmer than the sheltered grass; and the same difference existed on another night when *the air was fourteen degrees warmer than the exposed grass*. One reason for this difference no doubt was, that the air which passed from the exposed grass, by which it had been very much cooled, to that under the handkerchief, had deprived the latter of a part of its heat; another, that the handkerchief, from being made colder than the atmosphere by the radiation of its upper surface to the heavens, would remit somewhat less heat to the grass beneath, than what it received from that substance. But still, as the sheltered grass, notwithstanding these drawbacks, was upon one night (as may be collected from the preceding relation) eight degrees, and upon another eleven degrees warmer than grass fully exposed to the sky, a sufficient reason was now obtained for the utility of a very slight shelter to plants in averting or lessening injury from cold, on a still and serene night.

"*The covering has more effect when placed at a little distance above the plants* or objects to be sheltered. A difference in temperature of some magnitude was always observed on still and serene nights, between bodies sheltered from the sky by substances touching them, and similar bodies which were sheltered by a substance a little above them. I found for example, upon one night, that the warmth of grass sheltered by a cambric handkerchief raised a few inches in the air, was three degrees greater than that of a neighboring piece of grass which was sheltered by a similar handkerchief actually in contact with it. On another night, the difference between the temperatures of two portions of grass shielded in the same manner as the two above mentioned from the sky, was four degrees. Possibly, continues Dr. Wells, experience has long ago taught gardeners the superior advantage of defending tender vegetables from the cold of clear and calm nights, by means of substances not directly touching them; though I do not recollect ever having seen any contrivance for keeping mats, or such like bodies, at a distance from the plants which they were meant to protect." D. T.

FOR THE GENESEE FARMER.

MR. GOODSELL—It is often said, and in many cases very justly, no doubt, that men fond of experiments, as well from mere curiosity or inquisitiveness, without any definite object, as when seeking knowledge for useful purposes, that the experimenter is in too much haste to announce the results. That I am always free from this error, I will not pretend to say, as that point will be left to the ultimate decision of others. I have been always fond of experiments, to which a large portion of my time and means have been devoted, even from infancy, in which I am very sure that something has been learnt, by experience. That the experience of one man is not that of another, is one of those things learnt; as also, that, in most knowledges acquired by experiment, the benefit is generally seized by others. This remark, however, has no relation to such cases as the one I am about to state to you, but has both a prospective and retrospective bearing, as will be seen by-and-by.

But to the point—the experiment—which I feel bound to communicate, in reply to some remarks in your number 14, on the "GRUB, OR PEACH BORER." Two years ago last August—almost three years, remember—I discovered that some favorite fruit trees, in my garden, were sadly affected by the attacks of the borer, his chips and excrement, lying in heaps like saw-dust, around the stem of each, on the ground. On examination, I found that the wood of the tree, of an early and uncommonly fine sweet apple, was nearly eaten off, and its weakness could be perceived by the hands, giving the tree a waving motion. The tree, I considered past recovery, and now for an experiment on the borers.

The sun shown very hot, at mid-day. I cut open the holes through the bark, and ran in a sharp pointed pocket-knife blade of two inches in length, and could turn it, horizontally, quite round. Above, the wood seemed to be very rough and full of holes. The tree had

been bearing but two or three years, and these particulars will show how desperate the case was. The fruit fell off, the leaves were all rolled up, many of them almost dry, and all of them shrivelled as if dying for sap. I knew that *oil* would instantly kill a great many insects, worms, &c., having tried it upon all that had fallen in my way; then why not now ?*

Taking the lamp-feeder, and a little crooked tin tube, I filled the whole cavity with oil, and in a few moments pulled out several dead borers. I left it full, and stopped the holes up with earth, and to make the story as short as possible, continued to pour in oil occasionally, common lamp oil, till the orifices were closed, by the growth of the tree, in the second summer. I supported the tree by a strong stake and fastenings of bark—it soon assumed an unusually healthy and vigorous appearance, put out new leaves, blossomed in autumn, and had apples as large as onion balls, of the second growth that year. It continues to grow admirably, a perfectly healthy, beautiful tree, fruitful each year.

This, I know, is a long story about one tree, but it is the tale of all my fruit trees of a large garden, except that I may add, that I every year, in spring and midsummer, continue to apply some oil to the bark of the stem, say for one foot above the ground, and that none of them have since been attacked by the borer.—*The oil does not injure the tree I have applied it to the peach, pear, apple, plum, cherry, quince, and to my dwarf apple trees, and with perfect success.* The result has been shown, and told to hundreds of persons, and perhaps it may be time to publish it, of which you are to judge.

H. G. SPAFFORD.

Lansingburgh, N. Y. April 16 1831—75.

* I very much doubt whether, if oil will so instantly kill these progenies the progenitors be not repelled by its effluvia, while seeking places for the deposit of their seeds Instinct, at all events, has much more of sagacity in it, as to its "likes and dislikes," as Gen. Jackson says, or its appetites and aversions, than we are apt to imagine.

SELECTIONS.

From the American Farmer.

WOOL.

Mr. Smith—If any suggestions contained in the annexed communication are, in your opinion, of sufficient importance to interest the farmers and others who subscribe to your valuble paper, you are at liberty to publish them for their perusal.

The farmers in this vicinity, as well as others interested in agriculture, are doubtless already aware that WOOL *is becoming a very important staple of our country:* therefore those who intend raising the article for market, should be in possession of all the information, which they can obtain, respecting the most suitable method of preparing it, so that it will meet with a ready sale; and at the same time afford the wool grower a fair compensation for the labour and expense in the care of his flocks. Many facts might be given on this subject, but I shall state only those which seem of immediate importance. During the past year, I have found from experience, that the wool which has been offered for sale in this market, has been, a great proportion of it, unwashed, and very heavy: those lots which have been washed are generally in a very bad condition, and the manufacturers of New England, to whom a large quantity of this wool has been sold, have very generally made complaints respecting the condition of wool shipped to them from this city.

Many farmers in New England, have, during several years past, devoted particular attention to their flocks, and at this time, the *growing of wool among them has become an extensive and profitable business.* The experience which they have had, and their daily intercourse with the manufacturers, have led them to adopt that method of sending their wool to market, which is best calculated to ensure a ready sale, and at the same time give satisfaction to the manufacturer.

During *ten* years experience in dealing in the article in Boston, I have found that, *the practice is universally adopted of washing the wool on the sheep.* The fleece, after sufficiently dry, is taken from the sheep with much care, in order to prevent its being torn to pieces; after which it is neatly rolled, with the sheared side out, and secured in that condition with a small cord or twine.

The manufacturer, or wool-assorter, who finds the fleece in this condition, is able to assort it much more accurately, and, with *at least one half* the trouble that is required when the different fleeces, and the different parts of each fleece are mixed together. If the wool is washed after taken from the sheep, without being assorted, *as is often the case in this section of country,* it is, in this condition, almost impossible for the best judges to do justice in assorting it: because washing in this condition mixes the heads of the fine and coarse part of the same fleece, and also the different fleeces together and renders the different qualities almost inseparable. Therefore, I would recommend to every person who intends sending ther wool to market, to have it *washed on the sheep,* similar to the manner adopted in New England.

The best method of sending the wool to market, is, to have the *different kinds or grades* packed separately in coarse linen bags of suitable size to contain about one hundred pounds. Those who adopt this method of preparing their wool, will obtain for it, if sent to this market for sale, at least ten or fifteen cents a pound more than they would if sent to market *unwashed,* and in the condition which it is now generally offered for sale.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Baltimore, Apl 13, 1831. Lyman Reed.

WILD RICE.

We are indebted to Col. Stambaugh, Indian agent at Green Bay, for the following notice of this singular vegetable. Col. Stambaugh has left with the editor a small quantity of this rice, which will be distributed to persons who may desire to experiment on its culture. Would it not grow on the margin of the Delaware and Chesapeake canal?

U. S. Tel

It is found in nearly all the streams and marshes north of the forty-second parallel of north latitude. I have not ascertained that it is peculiar to any particular kind of soil, but grows most luxuriously in still, sluggish streams, with bottoms having a proportion of sand and loam. Those who are best acquainted with its history at Green Bay, believe it to be a biennial plant, requiring the period of two years from the fall of the seed to bring it to maturity; but the Indians pronounce it an annual plant---the old chiefs who are now with me, are firm in the belief, and I have no doubt of the correctness of their opinion. That it grows from the *seed* and not from the *root,* all appear to be perfectly satisfied. The stalk is from four to fifteen feet in length, depending upon the depth of the water, to which element, I believe, its growth is exclusively confined. Shortest stocks, it is said, generally yield the most grain. I have seen it in great abundance, in water from three to ten feet deep. The Indians harvest their rice on Fox river and its tributary streams about the middle of September, and further north proportionably earlier. In the 47th degree of north latitude it is ripe, when it is but shooting into heads at Green Bay, about two and a half degrees south of that point.

The mode pursued by the Indians in gathering their rice is quite diverting. Two or three of them take a canoe, and as one paddles it through the rice, the others hem the stalks into the canoe and beat off the grain with small sticks; in this way they collect their load in a few minutes. It grows so luxuriantly in Fox river, near the portage of the Ouisconsin, that it is difficult to find the channel for small boats, although it is a fine navigable stream. The portage between the Fox and Ouisconsin rivers is only about a mile and a quarter. Yet I believe there is not a stalk of rice to be found in the Ouisconsin. I have not heard this circumstance satisfactorily accounted for; the Fox river, you know, flows into the Lake, and the Ouisconsin into the Mississippi.

From the New England Farmer.

ON THE CULTURE OF INDIAN CORN.

We all know that what is good husbandry for one kind of soil, or one location, or for one farmer, is not, of course, for another.

Corn may be grown, and perhaps with profit, on different soils, with a proper tillage for each. Location, that is as to the value of the use of the land, the nearness to a market, and the facility with which manure can be procured, must be regarded.

A large forehanded farmer can often do to advantage what would be ruinous to one differently situated. But this should not deter us from drawing all the advantage we can from the experience and observation of that class of farmers, occupying the most feasible and level lands; and when we cannot imitate the course which has proved useful to them; to substitute, according to our best judgment, some method nearly resembling that which may be equally useful to us.

I was led to these remarks by reading in the New England Farmer Mr. Phinney's address, and therein his statement of his mode of raising corn on green sward. This I had before read in 1829, and it struck me, then and now, that we in this hilly country, with fields of a very uneven surface, could not imitate him exactly But we had long before adopted a course of tillage, which I think possesses all the utility of his, and avoids much of the labor and trouble to which that is subject. My method with green sward, and I plant no other with corn, is this:—In the spring I feed my land intended for corn as close as possible, till within about a week of planting time, get on my manure, and spread it. The field then is, as we term it, plowed into ridges, that is, the slices of two furrows turned together, so that the edges of the two will about meet, leaving a narrow balk, or space of unploughed land, between the ridges. In about a week the corn is planted on the ridges, at the junction of the two furrows, without any regard to rows crosswise of the ridges, as they are not to be plowed across.

At the first hoeing the balk is plowed up, and the sward on it turned over, or broken in pieces. At each of the two other hoeings, the spaces between the ridges, or rows of corn, are very lightly plowed, and the ground, mixed with the manure left on them, drawn up by a hoe to the hills of corn.

By this mode of cultivation, the manure is all saved, being mostly covered with the furrows, and kept free from the weather, and that left on the balk, well mixed with earth by the first plowing and hoeing of the corn before the dry hot season commences. The sward is all decomposed, and nourishes the corn at the season when it is most wanted—that is, when the ears are setting, growing and filling out.—It is no objection that part of the surface of the ground is not cut up with the plough, but covered with furrows, for that becomes as mellow as the other, and equally useful to the crops.

If the sward be tough, the first hoeing will be slow and laborious, but the other two not more so than when the ground is, by plowing and harrowing, made mellow before planting;

and much time and labor are saved in preparing it for planting. In the early part of the season, the corn will not appear very promising, and will be uneven, and perhaps will not produce as great a crop of stalks as in the other way; but at the time of producing the ears of corn, both the decomposing sward and manure are doing their best to aid that process, and succeed to admiration. The extremes of drought or wet are much less injurious to land treated in this way than the other—the weeds are not more than half as troublesome, and the land is left in a better state.

The second year, the land is plowed and harrowed, sowed with oats or other spring grain and grass seed, and made smooth, and then laid down for mowing or feeding. Before planting I soak my seed corn and roll it in plaster, ash it at the first and third hoeing, and put plaster on at the second.

My method of gathering my corn and stalks, is to cut the stalks above the ears at the proper season, bind and stack or pike them in the field, and as soon as sufficiently dried cut them and put them under cover. If this can be done before any great rain falls, I consider a load of stalks worth as much for fodder as a load of good hay. My cattle this year did not leave uneaten a handful to a load. When the corn is ripe, I cut it up close to the ground, with a scythe or sickle, cart it to the barn or shed, and there husk it, and keep the stalks and husks under cover till winter, when it is thrown into the yard for litter or fodder. This does not cost more labor than to pick and husk the corn, except the carting of it, and it saves a great deal of good litter and fodder, which would otherwise be entirely lost. My cattle this winter ate at least one half of these stalks.

Perhaps I have been too minute, and stated nothing but what farmers in every town in New England knew before; but if any thing has been suggested by which, with the same expense, one more bushel of corn to the acre can be grown, one day's work in a year saved to the cultivator, or one dollar's worth of fodder or manure, my remarks will be worth all they cost. The farmers in this vicinity formerly made their ground mellow, by plowing and harrowing, before planting—but experience has taught them that the mode here described is much better in all respects, and it is now, for corn, very generally practiced; and I would very respectfully suggest to Mr. Phinney, whether, considering the saving of labor in preparing for planting, which I thing must be at least one half, and the safe deposit of the manure under the sod, for the corn to make a draft upon effectually, in time of the greatest need, my method of raising corn, even on his smooth and even land, would not, when the succeeding crop is to be spring grain, be preferable to his: at any rate, I think it is a good substitute among our stones, hills, and holes. One one of my neighbors last year tried Mr. Phinney's mode on a level, moist piece of ground, and it being a wet season, he nearly lost his crops. Had either the weather or his ground been dry, it would doubtless have succeeded.

Since writing the above I have read in your last number some remarks and queries about dunging corn and potatoes in the hill. I have often been much surprised in learning from paragraphs in your numbers, that that practice should be continued when such great improvements were making in agriculture as in Massachusetts. I had before supposed it abandoned, as one of the worst of the old fashioned modes of tillage, calculated, with much labour and trouble, to obtain a little present advantage, at the expense of keeping the land poor.

Tillage should be so managed as to improve, not to impoverish the soil. If the ground is pretty well manured at broad cast, dunging in the hill is unnecessary. If not, then this mode, if it barely pay the labor and expense, which I much doubt, will leave the land worse. I may be thought an incompetent judge, having never tried that course: nor have I ever tried feeding my children with cider-brandy to make them sprightly at the time, and good members of society afterwards, but should as soon think of doing one as the other: this I know is not argument, but strong opinion.

Plimouth, Conn. March 7, 1831. B.

STOCK FARM IN THE VICINITY OF BOSTON.

A prospectus of such an establishment has been issued, to be "devoted to the important object of breeding and rearing the best breeds of horses, neat cattle, sheep and swine; the receiving and selling on commission all kinds of live stock; and combining with these, the business of Agriculture and Horticulture, upon the most approved and economical system.—The business also of disciplining young and refractory horses." &c. A skilful veterinary surgeon will also be added to the establishment. The whole is to be under the care and superintendence of Col. Samuel Jacques, of Charlestown, so extensively known by those who have attended to the march of improvement in the husbandry of Massachusetts, as one foremost in its encouragement.—*Bost Pat.*

The following letter from Gov. Lincoln on the subject, is from the New England Farmer.

Colonel Jacques: *Boston, March* 8, 1831

Sir—Having examined your proposals for the establishment of a Stock Farm, I take great pleasure in expressing to you my cordial approbation of the plan, with my best wishes for your success, in so important and interesting an undertaking. With the skill and experience which you possess in the rearing and management of stock, the public will have a reasonable assurance that there will be the best selection of domestic animals of every desirable race, and in the variety which such an establishment will present, the occasions and preferences of farmers for breeds of cattle suited to different objects, will be abundantly satisfied. I know of no arrangement in rural affairs more important than that by which the properties of the breeds of domestic animals may be fairly tested by comparison with each other, under the same course of keeping and management. No two breeders will be found to feed and treat their stock in the same manner. Hence the great uncertainty, as well as diversity, in the results of practical observation.—Inferior animals, by more care, are often made to appear better and give a greater product than others of decidedly superior qualities, with less attention. But by collecting individuals of different races into one establishment, and subjecting them to uniform treatment under the same careful inspection, their characteristic differences will be ascertained, and the peculiar properties which recommend them for different uses and purposes of economy, will become well understood. The feeder will learn how to select for the pasture and the stall. The husbandman, who looks for strength, activity, and hardihood under the yoke, will not meet frequent and mischievous disappointments, and the dairy will be sure of its products.

The benefit of such opportunity for comparison and for selection, in conformity with the particular interest of each purchaser, will be equally experienced by those, who are engaged in the rearing of horses, sheep and swine, with all which, as much as with horned cattle, it is now well understood, there lies the entire difference, in different breeds, between utter worthlessness, and great productiveness and value. Indeed I cannot but indulge much confidence, both in the utility of your scheme to the public, and in its rewards to your own excellent spirit and enterprise. I mean this remark should apply to your whole plan; as well to the part which respects the course of husbandry proposed on the land, as to the breeding and keeping of animals; although, as I am not acquainted with the precise character of the farm which you have selected, I beg to decline offering any opinion as to the particular purchase, or the amount of the investment, which may be required for the establishment.

Your ob't serv't, Levi Lincoln.

ORANGE FARM.

We hope soon to be able to comply with the requests of numerous correspondents for a statement of the management, stock, &c. in detail, of the Orange Farm. In the mean time, we can assure those who have expressed surprise at the amount of sales stated in a late number of the Farmer, to have been made from this farm during last year,—amounting to about $9,600,—that the fact there stated was literally correct. A remark made by a much respected friend at the south, however, has much truth in it. He observes, that a cow and an asparagus bed near a large city are valuable, while they would be worth but little in the interior. It is true, the Orange Farm is a dairy farm; but there are numerous other dairies in this vicinity, not one of which, we venture to say, can exhibit such a year's work.—It is not so much to the branch of husbandry pursued, as to the order and system of management, that all farms,—whether near to or remote from a large city,—are indebted for a large or a small amount of income. One great cause of the small profits of most farms may be found in the fact that they are all devoted to the cultivation of two or three staple articles—bread stuffs, cotton and tobacco, comprise the great objects of agricultural attention in the United States. The farmer who cultivates wheat, never cultivates any thing else, the same may be said of the tobacco and the cotton planter, and let the state of the demand and the supply be what it will, from year to year the same unvaried routine is pursued. The result is what alone could be expected—very small profits. The merchant who should continually fill his store with a few staple articles, of which there was already an abundant supply, and disregard the demand for variety, would very soon have to shut up shop.—If it be asked, to what other objects can we turn our attention? We answer, to any of those articles which enter into the consumption of the country, and for which we are indebted to other countries, or with the use of which we are obliged to dispense for the want of ability to obtain them. A country such as ours,—with a diversity of soil and climate adapted to the growth of almost every thing that human necessity or luxury can demand,—ought not to complain of unprofitable farms while its agriculture fails to supply its actual wants. While we import silks, linen, wool, hemp, wines, oils, &c. &c. we ought not to complain of unprofitable agriculture—it will be time enough for that when we shall have rendered ourselves independent of other countries for necessary agricultural products. If the system and good management pursued at the Orange Farm were generally adopted, and the objects of agricultural attention varied to meet the wants of the country, complaints of depression in this branch of our industry would soon cease.—*Am. Farm.*

Captain George H. Richards has obtained patents in Europe, South America, and the United States, for a method of applying India Rubber to various useful arts and purposes. Several scientific gentlemen have certified that the improvement is practicable, of immense use, and will produce great pecuniary profits. The fluid Caoutchouc which Captain Richards uses can be obtained in any desirable quantity. The gum is produced in the greatest luxuriance in Asia and South America; and might be produced in the United States. Dr Hewit has before his mansion, on the Hudson, a species of the Caoutchouc growing very vigorously.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

SATURDAY, APRIL 30, 1831.

THRESHING MACHINES.

Remarks on the importance to the farmer, of a good, cheap, and durable Threshing Machine, and a comparative view of the merits of those now in use.

It seems to be admitted on all hands, that nine times in ten, the fall market for the farmers' produce is altogether preferable, at least to those in the Western District, and who live within one or two day's drive of any considerable market town, the canal, or other navigable waters; for it not only brings the better price, (this year is an exception, but wars and revolutions will not often happen as opportunely) but it furnishes him with ready means to meet his engagements, and enables him to lay in all the necessaries to go through the winter months, secures it against loss by vermin, and other casualties—gives him an opportunity to visit distant friends, which he has not leisure to do at any other season, and allows him time, during the winter months, to enjoy his home and fire-side, and attend to those duties and pleasures which compose the happiness and enjoyment of the whole human family.

If, therefore, it is important to the farmer, to get his grain to market before the closing of the canal navigation, or before the 15th of November, when the great flouring establishments cease operations—then it becomes of the utmost consequence that he should have some cheap, labor-saving machine, to perform the threshing operation; which, in the ordinary process of treading with horses or cattle, or beating with the hand-flail, is tedious and time-consuming, to get the grain to market in the fall, and during the great press and competition for wheat, seriously interferes with the farmer's most important avocations, of plowing and sowing, and gathering his fall crops; but if he has a machine that can daily thresh 60 or 100 bushels with one team, and do it well, it becomes important, as ordinarily one week's work will do all a majority of the farmers will have to spare.

In the first place, before we come to remark upon the merits of those now in use, we would observe, that one of the great and principal causes of failures, in many kinds of machines, is the flimsy, cheap, and do-for-the-present manner in which they are made. They are not unfrequently constructed by carpenters, or rather by those who are only an apology for a good one, and who could hardly construct a button to a barn-door, or as is frequently the case, by patentees, or their agents, a set of speculating cut-throats, alike ignorant of mechanical powers, of motion or matter, whose only talents consist in the *rigmarole* with which they recommend their wonderful discoveries.

By the operation of these causes the farmer often gets an ill-constructed, weak, and rickety machine, which needs wedging, nailing, and bracing, at every revolution, and as much power to drive it as would operate a run of mill stones; and I have known many tolerably good machines condemned, from having connected with it a weak, ill-contrived, and ineffective horse power.

The machinery that generates the motion, whether horse or water power, ought to be as well constructed, and of as good materials, as a flouring mill; and it is worse than useless to make the main wheel and pinion gearing of wood. Nothing but cast iron, and that of the softest and best kind, can be depended upon.—If the main and moving power is good, and of sufficient strength to apply as much power as is ever needed, almost any of the modern machines, if tolerably well made, will do a good business.

There seems to be but two principles, that now or ever has prevailed to any extent, in the construction of threshing machines, and upon these two principles, nearly all, of two hundred kinds which have been patented, (thirty-five of which have been granted within the last year) are predicated, viz—percussion—where the straw is passing over a sharp edge, or edges, is struck by a set of bars, or beaters, under rapid motion, with such force that the momentum it gives to the heavy body, or kernel, of the grain, forces it from its resting place, in the straw or chaff.

The other principle is a process analagous to rubbing, and is effected by a revolving cylinder, with more or less cogs, spikes, or teeth, of different shapes and lengths; which pass through corresponding ones, placed in a concave, or bed-piece, which is stationary. The number of spikes vary from 100 to 3000, according to the whims of the projectors.

Various modifications of these two principles have been brought forward, tortured into as many shapes and forms, as yankee ingenuity and the prospect of gain could invent; all of which have had their day, and "strait were seen no more."

One of the first that the writer of this article ever saw, was near thirty years ago; it was an upright hollow cylinder, about 4 feet diameter, and 10 feet high, with large wooden arms, or rounds, projecting to the centre; in which revolved a shaft, having the like projecting arms, like spokes to a wheel, its whole length, moving in the spaces between the others; the straw was put in at the top, and its weight carried it down; but it needed a caravan of horses to drive it, and did not do the work well at all

There were many experiments tried for several years after, when a new contrivance was brought forward, in which a great number of beaters were made to rise and fall upon the straw lying on a grated table, in imitation of the hand-flail. This proved equally inutile, and was abandoned.

Another plan, for the success of which great expectations were raised, then had its "all the go" for a period; in which the bars or beaters were covered with rough punched sheet iron, and were attached to the cylinder by springs, which, by the centrifugal force of great motion, were caused to elongate, and press upon the concave; which was covered with sheet iron, in the same form as the beaters. Its operation was like rubbing, and not unlike the principle of smut mills: but from the complication of its construction, it soon went to pieces. It looked well upon paper, and a good deal of money was made by selling rights.

Soon after came the spike, or rubbing machines, and with them a prolific brood, which multiplied like Macbeth's witches, enter here, and exit there; and it is not uncommon to see a dozen different kinds in one town and neighborhood; many of which are brought to that degree of perfection, that they are able to do tolerable, and some of them excellent work.

There seems to be a great diversity of opinion, on the subject of the comparative merits of the beaters and rubbers. It is urged against the beaters, that they require more speed, and consequently more power than the rubber or spike machines, and from the great motion required, the gudgeons, boxes, and bearings, heat and destroy the oils used to lubricate the machinery, and finally destroy both box and gudgeons, which has been an insuperable objection, until within a year past, an ingenious mechanic has, by using very long bearings for the gudgeons, on a large single friction roller, so reduced the friction as it is thought will remedy that defect.

Against the spike machines it is said that if a stone, limb, or root should pass through, that the machine is very much injured, if not totally spoiled: and which, undoubtedly, is a serious trouble.

The spike machines or rubbers, in our opinion, and we have had considerable opportunities of judging of their relative merits, and are not now, nor ever were interested in any kind, taking into consideration the lower speed, simplicity and strength of their construction, that under some one of the present or future modifications that they are capable of, will eventually supersede all others; although the beaters from the decreased expense of construction, and safety with which they allow all extraneous substances to pass without injuring the machine, will always recommend it to a portion of the farming interest.

Although both principles are the subbject of a great number of patent rights; on neither of which, as relates to the simple principle, can one be maintained; as they have been used in some shape or other, a great many years, both in England and this country; and the patentees do not generally pretend to predicate their rights on any thing more than some peculiar application or modification of the same principles.

Allowing a good machine with horse power complete, to cost from 100 to 150 dollars—which it ought to do to be good, and allowing 10 per cent for cost, wear and tear; it will then only cost the farmer ten to fifteen dollars per year, for the use of the machine, and will be a great saving in time, labor, and the extra quantity produced by the perfect separation of the straw and grain, over any other method.

They are now constructed by a very simple and neat addition, in such a manner as to rake off the straw, separate the chaff, and deliver the wheat fit for market; which improvement may, at a small expense, be added to any machine now in use.

Farmers purchasing machines of any kind, ought to be particular to see that they are well and mechanically put together; with close joints, of good and seasoned materials; the gudgeons well and correctly turned, with sufficient shoulders to keep them from end chase and dancing in their sockets.

Farmers who are unacquainted with the ge-

eration of machinery, are generally not aware of the importance of paying proper attention to oiling all the parts liable to friction, as on that depends their durability and safety. *

WORK FOR MAY.

This is a month in which good farmers are very busy. They should be careful that their oats are sowed before planting their corn, which should be in the ground before the 10th. Early potatoes should be put in as soon as the ground will admit. And here let us observe, that those who intend to save seed for producing new varieties, should plant two or more kinds in each hill, that the pollen may be more sure to mix. We hope every farmer will be induced to make the experiment this season, as it will not be attended with any cost, and may be of great advantage to him. For this purpose, mix such potatoes as have all the desirable qualities, as one may be very productive, another of fine flavor for food, and a third may be of desirable shape and color—by thus mixing up the qualities which are found separate in different potatoes, some one of the new progeny may be found to partake of them all. No plant is more worthy of experiments than the potato, and hundreds of dollars might be realized from one new and valuable kind, by the person who first introduces it.

Early in this month the garden requires considerable attention, and this should be done with the least possible hindrance to the farming operations; but it should by no means be neglected. Remember that not only many of the necessaries of a family, but many of the innocent luxuries of life, are the produce of the garden.

The season has now arrived for attending to the orchard. Do not neglect the cultivation of fruit, as it is attended with as much profit as any other branch of farming, besides a great proportion of pleasure. Cherries require to be grafted early; after these, pears, apples, plums, quinces, &c. Should business press, pruning your orchard may be omitted, without any injury, until after planting.

It is now time for putting down grape cuttings. If your cuttings have been buried all winter, take them up before the buds begin to break. It is well to cut the lower end of the cuttings off at the time of setting. This should be done about half an inch below the joint, as the roots are more apt to start from the joints than between them. If the cutting contains four buds, cut off the two lower ones, and also the roots of the tendrils which grow opposite the buds, as new scars or cuts throw out a lip sooner than old ones, and these lips act as roots until the roots strike. When the cuttings are thus prepared, set them in the ground nearly their whole length, leaving the upper bud near the surface. Let the ground be pressed very close about them, and if the ground should become very dry they should be watered. Gooseberry and currant cuttings should be put out, and do not forget to take out all the lower buds.

Early cucumbers should be planted, and one of the best preventives against insects in the roots, is to dig large holes and put in some turf from the streets or pastures, where the soil is strong. The same course will also prevent the grub about the roots of cabbage.

For planting watermelons, dig a hole as for cucumbers, and fill it with beach sand, where that can be procured; if not, use pit sand, in which should be mixed some hog manure.

Broom-corn should be planted the first week in May, at about the same distance as other corn.

Asparagus beds should be made as early as the first week in May, preferring rather moist ground. No family should be without a good bed of asparagus, as it is a matter of economy as well as a luxury. Very much depends upon the application of time, mornings and evenings, as to rendering things about the house, garden and orchard, snug and comfortable.—Therefore let the young farmer avoid the habit of sleeping too much, remembering the denunciations against the slothful man; for be assured, if that habit is indulged in, your fields and fences, now as of old, will tell the tale much to your discredit.

NATURAL HISTORY OF THE HORSE.

There are few of the domesticated animals that contribute so much to the comfort and amusement of man as the Horse, and of course few animals in whose history we are so much interested. We propose, therefore, to give a brief history of some of the most important breeds now in use, that our readers may be more able to judge of the valuable points, in breeding horses for the several purposes connected with agriculture. For this purpose, we shall make extracts from one of the best modern English writers on domestic animals,—after which we propose to make some extracts from the American Turf Register, edited by J. S. Skinner, Esq. of Baltimore. This gentleman has commenced a work which will undoubtedly become one of the standard records of our country, as to the pedigree of horses. That such a work was needed in this country, no one will deny; and so far as it has progressed, it fully proves that Mr. Skinner is competent to the task. We hope that our gentlemen farmers and breeders of fine stock will consider this publication as indispensible to their libraries.

The Horse belongs, according to Linnæus, to the *Class* Mammalia, *Order* Solipedes, *Genus* Equus. This Genus is divided into five species, viz—E. Caballus, or Horse, E. Hemionus, or Wild Mule, E. Asinus, or Ass, E. Zebra, or Striped Ass, E. Quagga, considered as a variety of the Zebra. There is also another animal, with a cloven foot, E. *Bisulcus*. This is a native of Chili, but is generally supposed to belong to a distinct genus.

From Loudon's Encyclopedia of Agriculture.

The common horse, justly considered as the noblest of animals, is found in a wild state in the deserts of Great Tartary, in the southern parts of Siberia, and in other parts of Asia, and in the interior of Africa. He is of the greatest antiquity, and has long been domesticated and cultivated in most parts of the earth, for the various purposes of war, hunting, parade, the saddle, or draught; and in some places, partly for his flesh and the milk of the female. The parts of a horse, when no longer endowed with life, are applied to various useful purposes: the blood for manure; the bones are broken and boiled, to produce oil, and afterwards are ground into an excellent manure; some of the bones are also used in the mechanical arts. The flesh supplies food for the domestic carnivorous animals, the cat and dog; for carniverous birds, as the hawk, eagle, &c. kept for amusement or curiosity; and for fish, and various similar purposes. We shall consider the horse, in regard to its varieties, organology, anatomy, physiology, diseases, breeding, rearing, training, feeding, and working.

VARIETIES OF THE HORSE.

The varieties of the domestic horse vary exceedingly in different countries. The Arabian horses are reckoned the best, and their inhabitants the most expert in horsemanship. The care taken by the Arabs in preserving the breeds of their horses is most remarkable.—None but stallions of the finest form and purest blood are allowed access to their mares, which is never permitted but in the presence of a professional witness or public officer, who attests the fact, records the name, and signs the pedigree of each. The Persian horses are considered next in value; and after them the horses of Andalusia in Spain. The Barbary horses are descended from the Arabians, and much esteemed. Jackson (*Empire of Morocco*, p. 42.) mentions one very fleet variety, used for hunting the ostrich, and fed entirely on camel's milk. In Algiers they are said not to like to castrate their horses, but only squeeze their testicles when they are about 3 months old, which renders them incapable of propagation. The horses of India are small and vicious, the climate being unfavorable to their greater development. Those of Tartary are of a moderate size; but strong, muscular, full of spirit, and active. The Tartars are considered skilful riders. Like the Kalmucks, they eat their flesh as we do that of oxen, and use their milk either in curd or fermented.

Of the European varieties of the horse, those of Italy were formerly in greater esteem than at present; but still, those of the Neapolitans shine both under the saddle and in traces.—Great numbers are bred in Sicily; those of Sardinia and Corsica are small, but active and spirited. The Swiss horses partake of the same qualities.

The Spanish horses are much commended: some make them second to the Arabians, and place them before the Barb. Those of the finest breeds are generally finely carcased and well limbed horses, active, ready, and easy in their paces, docile and affectionate to their owners, full of spirit and courage, but tempered with mildness and good nature; they are, for the most part, of a moderate size. Those which are bred in Upper Andalusia are deemed the most valuable. The Portuguese horses, or rather mares, were famous of old for being very fleet and long winded; but of late it is said they are much degenerated.

France abounds in horses of all kinds, but does not excel in native breeds; the best of those fit for the saddle come from Limousin: they resemble the Barbs in many particulars, and like them are fittest for hunting, but they are supposed not to be fit for work before they are seven or eight years old. There are also very good "Bidets" or ponies, in Auvergne, Poitou, and Burgundy. Next to those of Limousin, Normandy claims precedence, for a well formed and useful breed. Lower Normandy and the district of Cotentin furnish some very tolerable coach horses, and which are more active and appear more elastic in their motions than the Dutch horses. They have, however, a noble race of large draught horses equal to any seen in England, and, among which, the chesnut color seems to prevail. The French horses generally are apt to have their shoulders although oblique, yet too loose and open, as those of the Barbs are usually too confined and narrow.

The Flemish horses are inferior in value to the Dutch, having usually large heavy heads and necks; their feet also are immoderately large and flat, and their legs subject to watery humors and swellings.

Holland furnishes a race of horses which are principally serviceable in light draught work; the best come from Friesland.

Germany is not destitute of good horses, and such as prove useful for many purposes; but they are reckoned to be heavy and defective in wind. The Germans possess, however, finer breeds obtained from Turks and Barbs which are kept as stallions; they obtain also some good specimens from the Italians and Spaniards. As racers and hunters they are inferior to the Hungarian and Transylvanian horses.—The horses of Bohemia are not distinguished by any eminent qualities. The Hussars and Transylvanians are accustomed to slit the nostrils of their horses, under a notion of giving their breath a free passage, and improving their wind, as well as to render them incapable of neighing, which, in the field, would be often inconvenient. The Croatian horses are nearly allied in qualities and character to the Hungarian and Bohemian: these, as well as the Poles, are remarkable for being, as the French term it, "Begut," or keeping the mark in their teeth as long as they live.

The Polish horses are hardy, strong, and useful, but they are generally of a middling size. In the marshy parts of Prussia, and towards the mouth of the Vistula, there is a breed of tall, strong horses, resembling those of Friesland, but of inferior value.

The horses of Russia are not much regarded by other nations. They are small but hardy, and capable of enduring great fatigue. Great attention is, however, paid to such as are very fast in their trot, and such a breed is much encouraged for trotting matches on the snow and ice. Those of the Turkish breed are handsome and finely shaped, but too slight and weak for heavy cavalry The Kalmuck horses are somewhat higher than the Russian common horses, and are so lasting and constitutionally strong as to be able to run three or 400 English miles in three days. They subsist, summer and winter, solely upon grass in the great deserts which are between the rivers Don, Volga, and Yaik, where they are collected in great herds of four hundred, five hundred, or even a thousand. They are excellent swimmers, and pass the river Volga, where it is from one to two miles broad, with great ease.

The horses of Sweden are low and small, and the Norway breed may be comprehended under the same description, but they are strong, hardy, and active. Denmark, and also Holstein and Oldenburgh, boast a large variety of horses, which has long been esteemed as peculiarly adapted for heavy cavalry and carriage uses, though they are apt to fail with respect to elegance of limb and symmetry of parts; their heads being large, their shoulders heavy, their backs long, with croups too narrow to correspond with their fore parts. In the islands of Feroe there is a race of horses of small growth, but strong, speedy, and sure footed. They are never shod, and feed abroad without shelter, both summer and winter. In Suderoe, one of these islands, they have a peculiarly swift breed, of great use to the inhabitants, who catch their sheep, which are wild, by hunting them with a dog, pursuing them at the same time with their horses. The horses of Lapland are small of stature, but active and willing; they are used only in the winter season, in drawing sledges over the snow, and transporting wood, forage and other necessaries; but in summer they are turned into the forests, where they form separate troops, strictly confined to their own quarters.

[To be continued.]

Wm. H. Adams, Esq of Lyons, has forwarded to the office of the Genesee Farmer, a quantity of roots of the sea kale, as a present to the members of the Monroe Horticultural Society. Those members who are wishing for any of the roots, will please call at the office.

P. S. Mr. Adams will accept the thanks of the Society for the same.

HORN DISTEMPER.

At this season of the year cattle are often troubled more or less with this complaint.—The symptoms are first, coldness of the horns, loss of appetite, followed by loss of strength. The treatment should be, to bore into the horn with a common nail gimblet, and inject a quantity of salt and vinegar mixed. The hole for this purpose should be bored about four inches from the head, on the underside of the horn, through which the separated matter can be discharged. Some have practiced sawing off the horns. This should not be done, as it injures the looks of the animal.

ROSE BUG.

This insect made its appearance in this neighborhood last year, about the middle of June, and did a little damage. They continued about three weeks and disappeared. Strong soap suds is said to be the best application for their destruction.

ROYAL INSTITUTION, FEB. 25, 1831.

Mr. Cowper, on recent improvements in Paper Making.

Antiguarian was formerly the largest sheet of paper that could be made, its frame being the utmost that a man could grasp with his extended arms (i. e necessarily less than a fathom long); but now a single sheet of paper is often made three quarters of a mile long—nay, one sheet has been drawn off four miles in length! Long paper indeed! dedicated, we presume, to the especial service of the long robe; long enough for a Chancery suit, or for the exhibition of the talents of the most special pleader.

Until lately, one-sixth part of this quantity was wasted by the imperfect mode of cutting; for the paper being rolled in the making round a cylinder, the outer layers were of course much larger than the inner, and when cut through from the circumference to the centre a second cutting was required to reduce the whole to one size, and this caused one sixth of the paper made to be made in vain. Now, however, a machine has been invented, by which the whole of this waste is saved; for instead of relieving the cylinder from its burden, by cutting its concentric circles through, the cutting machine unrols and cuts the *miles* of paper into usable and equal sheets.

Paper of 12 yards long is chiefly used for paper-hangings, and now each piece is printed on one entire sheet, although for some time after sheets of this enormous length were made, the revenue laws compelled them to be cut into short small sheets, which the paper hanging manufacturers had again to join together—so much for the rigor of the laws.

AURORA BOREALIS.

On Tuesday evening, a remarkably beautiful and splendid Northern Light appeared in the Heavens From the zenith to the horizon the sky was almost covered with a broad glare, excepting only a segment towards the N. formed by the arc of a large circle which rose about ten degrees, nearly under the pole star, and sunk towards the east and west.—That part of the sky appeared as if covered by a deep and well defined cloud, and showed neither the stars nor the light of the Aurora. Just above it scintillations and feeble flames appeared, which there, as well as in other parts above it, frequently varied in form an intensity. Broad circular spots occasionally appeared in different places, of superior brightness, which compared by an observer to the most glowing parts of sheet iron unequally heated; and now and then long rays or beams of light would extend towards the zenith, with a few tending towards the moon, and soon fade and give place to others. Repeatedly also spots would suddenly brighten up in different parts of the sky, of well defined limits, as if a strong light had been thrown upon them through an open door or window. The sheets and rays of light extended a considerable distance south of the eastern and western quarters of the heavens, not diminishing in brightness, especially towards the east. In that direction was the principal display of light: a broad but ill defined column of brightness extending up that part of the sky towards the zenith. An observer informs us that he distinctly heard the sounds which not unfrequently accompany this phenomenon: a slight flapping sound, in quick succession, like that made by the waving of heavy drapery.—*D Adv.*

GRAFTING.

Mr. Fessenden—In your paper of Dec 31, a new mode of grafting is described, which is said to be an improvement. I desire also to show you another new mode of performing this operation, which may prove equally valuable.

When trees begin to show their fruit, (no matter what kind) and it is made evident that grafting must be resorted to, or we must patiently put up with an inferior kind; instead of cutting off the top, uncover the roots, and choosing the most thrifty one, make a slit in the bark, cut your cion off with a slope, and thrust it in and cover the roots with earth. It will take well, and grow some the first year, much more the next, and the third year the old stock may be cut away, and the growth from that time on will be very rapid, and soon form a good bearing tree. Calvin.

Preston, Ohio, Jan 23, 1831.

In addition to the above, Mr. Wallace of Cincinnati writes, last fall, that out of more than one hundred stocks of the wild vine grafted by him the spring before, not one failed, and some of them had grown during the summer, more than forty feet, and it is further observed that they generally bear the second year after grafting.—*N. E. Farmer.*

By the Ontario, from London, and the Durham, from Havre, Messrs. Buel and Wilson have received a valuable addition to their nursery assortment, comprising 50 of the choicest, and mostly new, French and flemish pears, and 30 new roses, from the well known nursery of Narsitte, at Paris; 40 choice fruits from the Lond. Hort. Society's garden at Chiswick; 50 new roses and 40 splendid dablias or Georgianas from the best London nurseries, and about 60 varieties of fruits, and several ornamental plants from correspondents and amateurs. The whole will be propagated with all dispatch, and soon added to the catalogue of plants, for sale at the Albany Nursery.—[Alb. Arg.

THOMAS CAMPBELL.

It would seem from the London papers that this distinguished poet has abandoned the idea of visiting America. He is no longer connected with the editorship of the New Monthly Magazine, but has announced a new periodical, to be entitled "the Metropolitan."

The Richmond Enquirer of the 16th inst. says:—"We understand that the last letters from Mr. Randolph, announce his intention of returning to St. Petersburgh at the end of April or the beginning of May."

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

IMPORTANT

Liverpool papers have been received in N York to the first of April. We have only time to say that all the accounts agree that WAR between FRANCE and AUSTRIA, is no matter of doubt. in consequence of the Austrians having entered Bologna.

RESIGNATION OF THE CABINET.

No further intelligence beyond what we published yesterday, has yet been received in relation to this subject. It is almost needless to say that this circumstance, unprecedented in the history of our government, has caused no little speculation among men of all parties, and different views have been entertained by different individuals as to the causes which have led to it —*Daily Advertiser*.

The Mercantile Advertiser of Monday morning says: *We* learn from a private letter received yesterday morning from *W*ashington, that the new Cabinet is arranged as follows:

Livingston	Secretary of State
McLane	Treasury
*W*oodbury	Navy
*W*hite (Tennessee)	*W*ar

We are credibly informed (says the N Y Gazette) that the Hon P P BARBOUR will succeed Mr. Berrian as Attorney General

The Secretary of State to the Povisional government of Poland, says the Salem (N. J.) Messenger, is JULIAN NIEMCEUIEZ, formerly aid to *Kosciusko*, who married and resided many years in New Jersey.

EXECUTION OF THE PIRATES.

James D. Jeffers, alias Charles Gibbs, and Thomas J. Wansley, convicted of the murder of the Captain and Mate of the brig Vineyard, underwent the last penalty of the law this day at 12 o'clock, on Ellis' Island They were conducted from the prison at Bellevue at 8 o'clock this morning, in the steamboat Bellona to the place of execution. They both supplicated the throne of mercy with earnestness, acknowledging that they were unfit longer to remain in this world, and that the punishment which awaited them, was justly due to the horrid crimes they had committed.

They took leave of the spectators in the in the most affecting manner, entreating that others would take warning from their fate. They were launched into eternity simultaneously, and Wansley ceased to struggle in about a minute and a half. Gibbs died in great agony. *N. Y. Jour Com.*

FROM GUADALOUPE.

We learn from Capt Shockford, of the schr. Compeer, (reported this morning) that the inhabitants of Guadaloupe were very much alarmed in consequence of several families having been poisoned by the negroes.—About 300 of the latter have been imprisoned on Pigeon island.—*N. Y. Jour. of Com.*

John A. Dix, esq. of Albany, was elected by the legislature on Saturday a regent of the university, in the place of Hon. E. P. Livingston, resigned.

On Wednesday, in Broadway, New York Mr. Bryant, one of the editors of the Evening Post, attacked Mr. Stone, of the Commercial Advertiser, with a cowskin; a scuffle ensued, but the parties were separated without much harm on either side. The attack grew out of a newspaper controversy which hose persons had carried on in which the erms "falsehood," &c. were freely used.

John Tappen, editor of the Kingston Plebian, left this world of care on the 20th inst. after having been a sojourner for 65 years, and conductor of that paper, 17 years. He was a man of talents and worth, and high in the confidence of his fellow citizens.

THE NEW YORK MARKET.

The N. Y. Daily Advertiser of Saturday remarks:—Our last advices are to the 25th March from Liverpool,—only a few days later than those noticed last week. They furnish nothing important to influence the market here. Business has been lively during the past week, and there is every prospect that the spring sales of dry goods, hardware and groceries will be extensive. The market has not undergone much change, except for flour which has been declining from day to day, and is now from 25 to 50 cents lower than last week. This is attributed to the large supplies arriving from the south, and arrivals by the canal, which will begin to reach here in a few days. Exchange on England has advanced; still the money market is abundant.

Ashes—Advices to the 25th from Liverpool, quote ashes lower. Prices have continued much the same here. Pots are selling steady at $4 50 to $4 60, and pearls at $5 50. The supplies at market are getting reduced. Arrivals by the canal may be expected in all next week. We continue the quotations of last week—Pots 100lbs. 4 50 a 4 60. Pearls 5 50

Flour—We have had a declining market since our last with considerable southern receipts, and the near approach of heavy supplies through the canal, which is now navigable. The reduction is nearly 50 cts per bbl. from our quotations of last week, according to the few sales we have heard of; among which are, 1200 Howard st. at 6 78; 4 or 500 Philadelphia, at $6, and several parcels on North River at the same price. The stock of southern flour is large, mostly of the lower descriptions. Richmond city and Howard st are more enquired for. Prices are not established sufficient to quote with precision. Many of the holders decline selling at the present reduction, but buyers do not freely offer even $6 for common descriptions. Corn meal is in demand, and has advanced. We quote—New York sup. 6 a 6 12, Western do 6 25 a 6 62, Troy do 6 25 a 6 37, Philadelphia 6 a 6 12, Baltimore city 6, do Howard st, 6 25 a 6 37, Richmond city mills — do country 6 Rye Flour 3 75 a 3 87, Corn Meal 3 54 a 3 62, do do hhd 17 50 a 17 75.

Grain—Wheat has been in some request for export to England; sales of 12,000 bushels good Susquehanna (via Baltimore,) at 14 cts. early in the week; but has since been offered at 135 to 137½ cts.; 8000 bushels Albany at 131 a 133, which is a reduction of 5 or 6 cts. Rye has also declined, and been offered at 78 for northern. Corn is in but little request. We quote, Wheat, Nor'n, bush. 1 25 a 131, do Western, — do Virginia. 125 a 130 do N. Carolina 135, Rye. Northern, 78, do Southern 70, Oats, Nor'n 37 a 38.

Provisions—There continues to be a fair business doing in both beef and pork. Sales of the latter at 11⅛ to 11¼ for prime; 14½ to 14¾ for mess. Beef 575 to 6¼ for prime, and 8¾ to 9½ for mess. Considerable supplies arriving. Beef, mess bbl 8 75 a 9 50, do prime 5 75 a 6 25, do cargo — Pork, mess 14 a 14 75, do prime 11 12 a 11 25, do cargo — Butter, firk., N. Y lb — do Phila. No. 1, 6 a 7½, Hog's Lard 8⅛ a 10, Hams, Virginia, 10 a 11 do North River 10 a 11, Cheese, American, 6 a 7½.

Wool—Holders of every description continue firm, and the scarcity of middling and low clothing wools is daily more apparent.—Sales of 1st quality pulled have been made at 50 cts. the supply of which is very inconsiderable. A few bales Saxony lamb's were sold yesterday at auction from 87 to 97 cts. We note a further importation of 180 bales from Buenos Ayres, and a few bales from London. A public sale is announced for the 4th May at Boston of 130 bales Spanish and 100 bales English, just imported. Com. fleece, washed, lb. 35 a 45, Merino, do do lb 40 a 65, Lambs' 1st quality, lb 50 a 55. do 2d do 40 a 45.

ROCHESTER PRICES CURRENT.

April 30, 1831.

Ashes per 2240 lbs		Mink	12a31
Pot	$85 00	Raccoon	18a31
Pearl	95 00	Martin	25a62
Apples per bushel	50a100	Fisher	37a50
Do dried	00	Wild Cat	18a25
Bristles, comb'd per lb	20a31	Grey Fox	18a25
Beeswax do	18a20	Grass Seed per bush	62
Butter do	12a15	Hops per lb	12a15
Beef—Mess per bbl	$8a9	Honey do	12
Do prime do	5a7	Lard do	06a07
Do fresh per lb	02a03	Mutton do	02a03
Barley per bushel	44a50	Mustard Seed per bush	$3
Beans do	50a62	Oats per bush	25a31
Candles, mould per lb	10 cts	Old Pewter, Brass and	
Do dipped do	9 "	Copper per lb	14
Do sperm do	28 "	Peaches, dry'd bush	100a200
Corn per bushel	50a56	Pork, mess per bbl	$12a13
Cheese per lb	5a8	Do prime	8a9
Clover Seed per bush	$4 50	Do fresh per lb	03a04
Flour per bbl	6 00	Quills per 100	25a30
Flax per lb	07a08	Rye per bush	50a56
Flax Seed per bush	78a87	Rags per lb	03a04
Feathers per lb	31a37	Salt per bbl	$1 75
Furs—Otter	100a400	Tallow per lb	06a07
Fox, red	50a75	Wheat per bush	112 1-2
Fox, cross	100a200	Buckwheat flour, cwt.	$2,00

METEOROLOGICAL TABLE,

for the week ending April 23, 1831.

Days	Time	Ther	Barometer	Wind	clear	clo'dy	rainy	high winds	Observations
17	M	62	29.63	n e		1			
	E	50	29.60	n e	1				
18	M	65	29.50	e	1				
	E	42	29.35	n w		1	1		thunder showr from w
19	M	64	29.44	w	1				(5-10 in
	E	64	29.38	w	1			1	
20	M	52	29.35	n w	1			1	2-10 inch
	E	52	29.30	n	1				
21	M	48	29.50	n	1				hard frost
		37	29.48	e		1			
22	M	47	29.35	e		1			2-10 inch
	E	46	29.42	e		1	1		2-10 inch
23	M	46	29.3	w		1			1-10 inch
	E	42	29 35	w		1	1		showers

☞ *The Barometrical and Thermometrical observations are registered at 10 o'clock A. M. and P. M., which by a long series of experiments made for the purpose, show that time to give a nearer mean average of the relative heat of a day than any other time.*

TO OUR FRIENDS IN THE WEST,

On the banks of the Canal, in and about Albany.

Twelve years ago, there came forth a host of Seedsmen, with Cobbett at their head, speaking great swelling words—they promised much—they performed nothing. From a planting of fifteen dollars, the present state of our establishment will show what good seeds, good soil, and good cultivation will produce.

For the accommodation of our customers as above, we intend, (nothing extra preventing) to open a Seed, Plant and Flower Root Store, at No 347 North Market street, on the 6th day of April next, opposite the building into which the post office is to be removed on or before the 1st of May within a few doors of the Museum, and within pistol shot of the five banks. The business in Albany will be conducted by one of my sons, and the store supplied with the same goods, and at the same prices at which we sell in New York. As we derive our supplies more or less from every quarter of the globe, we think it will be a facility to the agriculturist as well as profitable to the concerned. If they *will* keep pace with the ability, and Providence smiles on the undertaking, I see nothing to prevent its arriving in a few years to the same extensive footing in Albany as the mother store in New York: for, while the rich in our city purchase the flowers and the blossoms, and the rivers and the ocean carry our seeds to every clime, so in Albany the *taste* wants only food, and riches are already there in abundance: while the canal conveys the seeds to the *Lake Superior*, the great Western Road will transport them far towards the setting sun. Nothing that good seeds and attention to business can perform, will be wanting on our part to meet the public expectation

ap 16 3t G. THORBURN and SONS.

LETTERS FROM EUROPE.

LETTER III.

Paris, Dec. 31, 1830.

My dear H.—This must, of course, be a letter of *first impressions.* I have taken my position in a central part of the city, at a Hotel fronting on the famous *Rue St. Honora*, the scene of so much bloodshed during the recent revolution, and having an entrance on the *Rue Rivoli*, and looking out on the Palace and garden of the Tuilleries. From this position, during my brief stay in Paris, my excursions into the city and to the environs will be made, and from this, must be dated such crude speculations as I may offer you, on men and things. The first news which has greeted my ears on my arrival has been that of a very serious popular commotion, connected with an alleged conspiracy to subvert the government, which broke out a few days since, and which threw the whole city into confusion, and threatened, for a while, to renew the appalling scenes of former times. Happily the national guard proved themselves worthy of the high trust and confidence reposed in them, and order has been restored. The opinions which I have, as yet, heard expressed concerning the stability or instability of the present order of things in France, have been as various as the hopes, the fears and the prejudices of the persons from whom they have come, could make them. If I were obliged to make up a hasty opinion on this subject, or on that of a continental war, I would look to the Exchange.—I am satisfied, that with some few exceptions, the state of the political atmosphere here, may, generally, be pretty accurately ascertained by the great barometer which is hung up in the Bourse. Judging from this, it would seem most probable that France is to enjoy a period of internal quiet, and not the less so, because she is likely to be forced into a foreign war. But I will not suffer myself, at present, to speak of this subject. It is too intricate to be understood in a moment, and too important to be lightly treated of. At another day and before I leave Paris, I will give you my opinions fully, for better and for worse, on the leading political topics connected with this interesting country. At the present time, I trust it will not be wholly uninteresting to you, if I go back a little to review, briefly, the ground I have passed over since landing at Havre.—Let me, however, premise that I am not about to inflict upon you, in the usual manner of modern travellers, a detailed account of all my own movements, nor a minute and tedious history of every place, and every object, that met my eye. In short, I am not about to favour you with a geography, or a guide book. A hasty sketch of the most prominent objects, done in crayon, but taken from the most commanding positions, is all I promise, and all you will expect.

Havre contains fewer inhabitants than the city of Albany, though it is an important seaport, founded by royalty more than a century before the landing of the pilgrims at Plymouth, and has enjoyed, from that day to this, the favour and patronage of successive kings under three different dynasties. As an evidence of what these important personages have done for it, its walls and moats and barrier-gates have been constructed at great expense, and are indeed exceedingly imposing; and yet for the purposes of military defence, I confess they seemed to me almost ludicrous when I looked at them from an elevation of five or six hundred feet, on the high bank of the Seine, within point-blanc cannon shot, constructed as they are around a settlement clustered on a low ground, scarcely rising above the level of the river, and evidently formed of alluvial deposits from it.

A more important work for Havre, and one much more creditable to the government, is the construction of the spacious basin and the numerous quays connected with it, which in truth give to the town all its importance.—These are situated in the very heart of the city, which is built up around them as their adjunct, and it is no otherwise a sea-port, than it is made so by these works of art. The docks are kept full with the tides which flow into them, and which are prevented from escaping by means of gates which close, in a voluntary manner, on the imprisoned waters as they begin to ebb. In these docks the shipping being admitted from the basin at high tide, rides at all times in its own element, while that which remains in the basin, twice every day, when the tide leaves it, is deeply embedded in the mud. The day of my arrival in this catholic country, being christmas day, I took occasion to witness something of the imposing ceremonies of their pompous religion.—The spacious Cathedral was thronged with worshippers, of whom, as is perhaps the case to some extent with worshippers in all religions, by far the greater portion were females The music was splendid and ravishing, pealing from an organ of uncommon power, and from a numerous choir, with whom, at intervals, the whole congregation seemed to join in sending up a shout to rend the vaulted roof of the temple. The females present were generally of the middle and lower classes. These all, from the infant to the grandmother, wear caps, but no hats, and that, whether within doors or without. The weather at the time was wintry & severe—even the sleighing was good—and I saw hundreds and hundreds of these women and children enjoying their holiday promenade along the streets and in the boulevards, with nothing but their muslin caps to defend their heads from a biting atmosphere. Among these, I distinguished the *cauchoise*, the peculiar ancient head-dress of the women of Normand'A rising several stories high, and arranged with the "front to the rear."

That which most attracted my attention at Havre, and which struck me as being almost the only thing worthy of peculiar note, was what is there called the *Cote*. Havre, on the right bank of the Seine, resembles, in its position, the city of Troy on the banks of the Hudson. On the north-eastern side of the town, as at Troy, there rises, from the level of the city, a mountain elevation of several hundred feet, the acclivity of which is at an angle of nearly forty five degrees. The whole of this steep ascent, for a mile in length, and ascending to the very summit, is occupied with beautiful country seats. The entire mountain side, though of rock thinly covered, has been terraced. Excavations have been made for roads, of a width just sufficient for the passage of a single carriage, running along nearly parallel with the course of the mountain, and walled up with heavy stone mason work, frequently to the height of twenty-five feet. Through the lower wall of these roads or paths, an opening will be made, leading to a beautiful mansion, which may show perhaps a single story on the upper side, while, from its position, it will exhibit four or five on the lower.—The upper wall is made to sustain the extremity of the terraced and hanging grounds and gardens which are the ornament of another mansion occupying a position higher up the steep. In this way, by excavations, walling and embankments, executed evidently at enormous expense, this whole mountain side has been brought into use and cultivation, and forms one of the most romantic and picturesque spots that the eye can rest on. Besides a visit to it in the day time, I was induced to mount it on a clear and beautiful moonlight night, and was amply paid for the exertion.—The spacious channel, the quiet river and the lights of the town, to which distance certainly lent enchantment, were all under my eye, and the chime of the cathedral bells sent up its peculiar peal to the top of the mountain, the music of which was heightened and varied by the varying strength of the breeze on which it was borne. I do not know that I ever enjoyed a scene in nature so much. Ever yours, B.

POOR LAWS AND INSANE PAUPERS.

The report by Mr. Potter, from the select committee to which was referred so much of the governor's message as relates to these subjects, is published in extenso, on our first page, to-day. It is so, from the convicton that the topics are of pervading interest, and entitled to consideration both as questions of philanthropy and sound policy, and that they have been prrsented in a perspicuous and interesting manner.

With regard to the lunatics, the committee state that there are about 1100 in the state, of which 650 have the means of supporting themselves; the remaining 750 are either town or county paupers, or are supported by the charity of their friends. The aggregate annual expense, therefore, of the pauper lunatics, under the present system, even at the low estimate of $1 each per week, is $39,000; an expense which is likely to continue during the lives of these unfortunate persons; whereas under the proposed plan of a state asylum, as proposed by the committee appointed at the last session, and by the select committee of the present house, the counties would not only be relieved from the burthen of supporting them directly, but, in the language of the report, "would extend the blessings of Christian charity to these too long neglected objects of our compassion, illuminate their darkened understandings, return to their anxious and afflicted friends those who have been shunned and avoided as outcasts, and restore to society many of its once most valued and useful members." And the gratifying fact is added, that it is susceptible of demonstration, that in 90 out of 100 cases of a malady, once considered incurable, a perfect cure can be effeceted by a proper and judicious course of treatment.

Whether the subject can be sufficiently considered, and the plan completed at this late stage of the session, and under the present pressure of the buisiness of the legislature, is uncertain; but that a state Asylum will be ultimately authorised, we have no more doubt, than it is apparent that it ought to be.—[Albany Argus.

SEED STORE.

THE subscribers, in connexion with Mr. N. Goodsell, Editor of the Genesee Farmer, have made arrangements to supply this village and the surrounding country with every variety of Agricultural, Horticultural and Flower Seeds, together with Fruit and Shade Trees, Grape Roots, Flower Pots, Garden Tools, etc. Orders will be received for Trees and other articles, from the following Nurseries and Seed Stores:—Prince's, and Parmentier's Long Island; Floy's, Wilson's, Thorburn's, and A. Smith and Co.'s, New York; Buel's, Albany; and Landreth's, Philadelphia. Orders which are left previous to the 1st of April, will be filled as soon as the canal opens. As the subscribers intend gradually to establish an extensive Seed Store, they trust that the friends of Agriculture and Horticulture in this vicinity, will render them all the facilities and encouragements in their power.

A NURSERY, under the control of Mr. Goodsell, is now in progress, from which many first-rate Trees and Grape Vines may be selected for this spring's transplanting. mar 19 ROSSITER and KNOX.

The President of the United States has recognized Henry Dagget as Vice consul of the United Mexican States for the port of Mobile,